FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 OCTOBER 1985

Aftermath of Israeli Raid on PLO Headquarters in Tunisia

The Israeli raid on PLO buildings near Tunis killed 50 Palestinians and Tunisians and wounded about 100 others, the Tunisian Government announced in a communique reported by Tunis radio. Tunisia "strongly condemns this official terrorist act committed by a state," the communique said, and it has called for a UN Security Council meeting in the hope that the United Nations will condemn Israel's action, impose sanctions against the Israeli "terrorist state," enable Tunisia to receive compensation, and take measures to prevent a repetition of such actions. In a related statement carried by the radio, Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi said the attack is part of Israel's policy of always rejecting efforts for a peaceful resolution of the Palestine problem.

A station commentary broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio asserted that the raid will not prevent the PLO from continuing its armed struggle in "the occupied homeland." The statement noted that the raid was targeted on PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's offices. Khalil al-Wazir, PLO deputy military commander, subsequently told Radio Monte Carlo that no responsible PLO official was killed in the attack, though PETRA-JNA reported that the commander of Force-17 was among the dead. In a statement to Kuwait's *AL-QABAS* cited by MENA, 'Arafat described the raid as an "Israeli-U.S." operation, claiming he has information that the U.S. 6th Fleet offered to assist the Israeli Air Force in its attack. The raid shows that Israel is the "main obstacle" to the peace process, PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi maintained in remarks reported by KUNA.

Moshe Arens, Israeli acting foreign minister during Yitzhaq Shamir's absence in New York, stated that the attack in Tunisia is also a warning to Jordan, pointing out that any country playing host to a terrorist organization is taking risks, Jerusalem television reported.

The attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia was condemned by many Arab leaders including Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, who denounced Israel's "atrocious and criminal act" in a statement broadcast by Cairo radio. In response, Egypt has decided that it cannot receive the Israeli delegation that was scheduled to arrive in Cairo for talks on the Taba problem, he announced. Contending that it is wrong to hold 'Arafat responsible for the Larnaca operation, Mubarak said 'Arafat is "the most moderate Palestinian leader" and if he is killed this will only turn all Palestinians throughout the world into terrorists. The raid is a blow to the peace process and indicates that Israel does not really want peace, Mubarak maintained.

Jordan's King Husayn also condemned and denounced the attack in remarks cited by Amman television. In New York, the Syrian foreign minister condemned Israel's "criminal aggression" against Tunisia during a speech to the UN General Assembly reported by Damascus radio, while the Iraqi foreign minister likewise denounced the attack in a statement cited by INA. Other condemnations of the raid came from the Saudi Royal Court, the Kuwaiti Government, the Politbureau of Algeria's FLN, and Moroccan King Hassan II, according to SPA, KUNA, Algiers and Rabat radios. In Libya, JANA's political editor asserted that the Zionist aircraft used a U.S. aircraft carrier as a base for their attack, Tripoli radio reported, and he viewed the raid as an "act of aggression by the U.S. Government against Tunisia."

Lebanon

The body of an executed Soviet Embassy doctor has been found, Beirut radio reported 2 October. A caller claiming to represent the "Islamic Liberation Organization" told a news agency in Beirut that his group had executed one of the four Soviet hostages, according to AFP, though a caller on behalf of Islamic Jihad earlier told an agency that the Jihad group had executed two Soviets. Meanwhile, TASS reported that Soviet authorities were taking "all necessary steps" to rescue the hostages. The USSR has begun high-level contacts with Syria regarding the kidnappings, according to a Soviet source cited by Beirut radio.

In Tripoli, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Islamic Unification Movement leader Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban left for Damascus 2 October in an effort to resolve the conflict. Earlier, Beirut radio reported that military operations in Tripoli subsided as Sha'ban met with an Iranian delegation which hoped to accompany him to Syria. In a related development, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Beirut said rumors that Iranian-Syrian relations have been "frozen" due to the fighting in Tripoli are "baseless," Beirut radio disclosed.

West Bank

The IDF expelled three "terrorist activists" from Judaea and Samaria to Jordan 2 October, Jerusalem radio announced.

Tunisian, Egyptian Relations with Libya

Tunisia is seriously considering the "military option" against Libya after severing diplomatic relations with Tripoli last week, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said in an interview with the Tunisian paper *LA PRESSE* reported by AFP. Libya now realizes there is a "red line it must not cross," Mzali said in the interview published after his 3-day visit to Algeria. He affirmed that cooperation between Tunisia and Algeria is the "antidote" to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, adding that Algeria will not leave Tunisia alone in the face of any attack by "classic military methods."

Egyptian ships carried out a "shameful act of piracy" by "obstructing" a civilian Libyan ship in the Gulf of Suez 14-16 September, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio announced.

Monitored Egyptian media have not been observed to report on the incident.

Morocco

Morocco has decided to break diplomatic relations with India following the latter's announcement that it has recognized the "so-called" Saharan Republic, the Moroccan Foreign Ministry declared in a communique cited by MAP.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied Iran's claim that Iranian air defense units downed an Iraqi Mirage fighter plane 30 September in northern Iraq. An Iranian military communique reported by IRNA said Iranian planes "heavily bombarded" Iraqi positions in northeastern Iraq 1 October, resulting in "considerable" casualties and losses.

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Military Chief of Staff Commends Khowst Soldiers
LD012106 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpts] A meeting held today in the 37th Commando Brigade commended the bravery of this unit's officers, men and NCO's who had displayed courage in Khowst in crushing the counter-revolutionary elements — these enemies of the homeland, people and revolution.

The writers delegation of the Soviet Union, who had come to Kabul at the invitation of the DRA Writers' Union for ceremonies marking Soviet Literature Days, participated in this meeting.

The BIA correspondent reports that the Soviet guests were welcomed by a special military ceremony and presentation of flowers. Accompanied by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Major General Shahnawaz Thani and a number of Ministry of Defense generals, they took part in a gathering to commend the bravery of the officers, men and NCO's of this unit.

At the beginning of the ceremony Yuriy (Varishenko), spoke on behalf of his colleagues.

In his speech, he praised the courage and heroism of the officers, men and NCO's of this unit and congratulated them on victories for the defense of the interest of the people, homeland,and revolution, and wished them further success.

He also discussed the friendship and fraternity between the people of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

In expressing appreciation for the heroism of the officers and men of this brigade, who fought with courage against elements treacherous to the homeland and revolution for the restoration of security in the country and for the defense of the interests of the toilers and patriots, Shahnawaz Thani congratulated them and wished them further success in the task of restoring security and consolidation of a durable peace.

At the end of the ceremony, gifts and commendation certificates were presented to a number of heroic and distinguished officers, men and NCO's by the armed forces chief of staff.

BAKHTAR Observer Writes on Radio Free Afghanistan
LD020917 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 1, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

In continuance of the psychological war, as a part of the imperialist undeclared war against the DRA, the Reagan administration has put into action an anti-Afghan propaganda installation, namely, the so-called Free Afghanistan Radio.

The new propaganda installation, operating from Munich, W. Germany from October 1, is aimed at ministerpreting facts in Afghanistan, disseminating false propaganda vis-a-vis the gains of the April Revolution.

The U.S. imperialism, which is intrinsically hostile to revolutionary changes in the interests of masses throughout the world, has expanded psychological subversion against Afghanistan alongside armed provocations and diverse intrigues.

The radio, which is directly controlled by the CIA, has been set up by the Reagan ad.ninistration alongside other radio stations such as "free Europe" and "Freedom", is targetted at subverting the confidence of the Afghans versus the revolutionary changes, retarding the cooperation of the people towards social, economic and cultural transformations in the country.

The victories of the April Revolution such as the crushing of the counter-revolutionaries, the convocation of the historic Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly) of the people's representatives, the holding of the High Jirga of frontier tribes, vast participation of the people in the election of their deputies to the local organs of state power and administration, etc, have embarrassed the imperialists.

In order to distort the world public opinion and to justify the ignominious activities of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, the U.S. imperialism in collaboration with its allies strives to make the people of Afghanistan hear its hypocritical voice through the Radio of "Free Afghanistan".

The enemies of Afghanistan should understand that now it is too late for the Afghanis to believe in the demogogical propaganda of the enemies. The Afghans sincerely safeguard the gains of the revolution. Despite the imperialist undeclared war, the process of revolutionary changes evolve in the interests of the masses.

In spite of spending of huge amounts of money, the U.S. imperialism and its accomplices cannot change the process of the revolution.

Gandhi Returns From 3-Day Bhutan Visit

BK011326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister returned to New Delhi this afternoon after the 3-day visit to Bhutan. He was received at the airport among others by his cabinet colleagues, Congress-I Party workers, and a number of senior officials. Talking to newsmen, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said that he was very happy with the warmth and friendship of the people of Bhutan and the beauty of that country. He said relations between India and Bhutan are age-old and there are no problems between them.

Government Announces Recognition of SDAR

BK011501 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1438 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The official spokesman made the folllowing announcement today on India's recognition of Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR):

"The people of Western Sahara have for over two decades been struggling for their independence. Both during the period of Spanish domination and subsequently in more recent times the United Nations General Assembly have categorically recognised that the issue is one of decolonisation. It has further recognised not only need for referendum in Western Sahara but also the right of the Saharan people for independence and self-determination. The views of the UN General Assembly are buttresschlmglthe conclusions of the International Court of Justice which in 1975 yuled that there were no times of territorial sovereignty between western Sahara and the Kingdom of Morocco or Mauritania which could affect the application of the UN resolution on decolonisation of Western Sahara.

2. [As received] Over the last several years the Organisation of African Unity has been seized with this issue. The SDAR is today not only a member of the OAU but has also been elected as one of its vice presidents. With a view to resolving this complicated issue, the OAU had passed a resolution urging the parties to the conflict, notably Morocco and the Polisario, to undertake direct negotiations for a ceasefire to create necessary conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara — referendum without any administrative or military constraints. It has not been possible to hold this referendum since Morocco is not prepared to enter into direct negotiations with the Polisario.

3. In the context of the foregoing and particularly in the context of the fact that the Polisario represents a genuine liberation movement in Western Sahara, the Government of India has decided to extend recognition to the SDAR which has already been recognised by as many as 62 countries. It may be pointed out that government's decision to recognise the SDAR is in conformity with our policy on such complicated regional issues where we are guided by the decisions of the representative regional institutions — in this case the OAU. Government hopes that its decision will help the OAU and the UN in their efforts to bring about aye peaceful solution of the question of Western Sahara."

Reaction to Moroccan Decision

BK020937 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] New Delhi has expressed regret over Morocco's decision to break up diplomatic relations with India for recognizing the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]. An official spokesman said today that Morocco's decision has given a setback to India's efforts to strengthen friendship and understanding between the two countries. In a statement in New Delhi, the spokesman said India would normally have recognized the SDAR after it participated in its own right as a sovereign entity at the 20th OAU summit in November last year. However, out of deference to Moroccan sentiments India delayed its recognition of the SDAR for nearly a year in the hope that Rabat would take meaningful steps for holding an early referendum on Western Sahara according to OAU and UN resolution as it has repeatedly promised. The resolutions envisage, among other things, that, as a first step, direct negotiations be held with the Polisario.

The statement adds that in the meanwhile, India had detailed discussions with all concerned, including Morocco, and repeatedly urged it to act in accordance with these resolutions. As there has been no movement so far by Morocco toward the implementation of these resolutions, India decided not to postpone the recognition of SDAR any further. In taking this decision, the Government of India has been actuated by the beleif that it will help the OAU and the UN in their efforts to bring about a peaceful solution to the question of Western Sahara.

The spokesman added that India's recognition of SDAR is the logical outcome of the sympathy and support expressed by it over the years in the favor of the Polisario which is a genuine liberation movement in Western Sahara. This is also in conformity with India's policy of supporting freedom struggle and the process of a decolonization the world over and respecting the initative and decision of the Organization of African Unity which represents the aspirations of the people of Africa.

New Delhi Condemns Israeli Raid on Tunisia

BK020310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The Israeli air attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis in which over 60 people have been reported killed and an unknown number injured has been widely condemned. Most of those killed were women and children. India has strongly condemned the heinous act. The External Affairs Ministry spokesman said in New Delhi that it is a flagrant violation of all norms of civilized behavior. As chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and on its own behalf, India has not only deplored but also strongly condemned this blatant act of Israeli aggression against Tunisia and the Palestinian people. It has called upon all countries to unequivocally denounce this barbaric and naked act of violence which has shocked the conscience of mankind. It is only by such universal condemnation that we can hope to put an end to the reign of terror that Israel has been able to impose with impunity on the Palestinian people, the spokesman added.

Deputy Speaker Resigns From Kashmir Ruling Party
BK011605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The deputy speaker of the Jammu and Kashmir state assembly, Malik Ghulamuddin, has resigned from the ruling National Conference, Khalida group. According to agency reports, Malik Ghulamuddin also announced at a news conference in Srinagar today his decision to withdraw his support to the G.M. Shah government. He said he will support the former chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, and join his party. However, he added, he will not resign from the deputy speakership.

Editorial Says U.S. Changes Policy Again
BK011434 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 19 Sep 85 p 5

[Editorial: "New U.S. Twist"]

[Text] The suggestion of the U.S. that India should consider "regional initiatives" to check "nuclear competition in the subcontinent" has changed the entire complexion of Pakistan's determined efforts to acquire nuclear capability. The suggestion is as shocking as it reveals a persistent, if not willful, refusal on the part of the U.S. to read the situation on the sub-continent in a realistic context. If the two senior U.S. officials — Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost and the President's deputy assistant, Mr Donald Fortier — mean what they said, it could go down in the uneasy Indo-U.S. relations as the third major shift effected by Washington on regional strategic issues. The initial assurance President Eisenhower had given to India that U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan were not directed against it was conveniently forgotten in the seventies by the U.S.; second time it was the open "Pak tilt" by President Nixon and now the U.S. rejects India's plea to monitor Pakistan's nuclear progress and has rather discreetly washed its hands of the affair.

The most important message of this new stance of the U.S. is that it was for India to manage her affairs with neighbour and should not depend on Washington for any help on this count. This also means, in other words, U.S. will continue to support Pakistan's version as to how to make the subcontinent a nuclear weapon-free area. When Pakistan began its nuclear march it was suspected to be an effort supported by its friends to force India to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Now this is confirmed. It is also now confirmed that all that talk of U.S. delaying supply of nuclear power reactors to China on the suspicion that Beijing was providing assistance to Pak nuclear programme is humbug. However, nobody in India needs to lose heart, for much of this is on expected lines. The U.S. new stance gives India freedom to act without inhibition to ensure her own security. The strategy of egging a smaller country to blackmail a major neighbour has seldom worked in the past and the U.S. should know this better than others.

The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had expressed concern to President Reagan in June last over Pakistan's nuclear business. Now the reply has come. Mr Gandhi has said if Pakistan went ahead India would have to reconsider its nuclear options. His message was obvious. Yet, the U.S. refused to check Pakistan. This means the U.S. wants Pakistan to have the bomb and if in reply India too does the same it would not mind. Obviously, the U.S. arms build-up in Pakistan is undergoing a qualitative change and that could include nuclear weapons India must take note of it and cannot lose the options open to her.

Zia, Junejo Greet PRC Leaders on National Day

BK010644 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo have felicitated President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang on the 36th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China today.

In his message, the president said that China's highly impressive progress in all fields since the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949 is appreciated by the whole world. Today,China is entering a new phase of development, and under its farsighted and prudent leadership it is engaged in consolidating the country on a new track. By adhering to its principles and extending consistent support to the Third World, China has achieved an eminent position in the comity of nations, and the entire world today appreciates the PRC's services for peace and stability in Asia. The president said that the bonds of mutual trust and goodwill between Pakistan and China is based on their common commitment to the principles of coexistence. He expressed the confidence that the relations between the two countries will further consolidate and strengthen with the passage of time.

In his message to the PRC premier, the prime minister said that the amity and cooperation between Paksitan and China has become a model of good-neighborliness and their friendship is also an important factor in maintaining peace and stability in the region. He said that he is looking forward to his visit to the PRC to exchange views with the Chinese leaaders and to greet Chinese people personally on their achievements.

Mohammad Khan Junejo is to leave Islamabad for Beijing Saturday. The prime minister is expected to exchange views with Chinese leaders on mutual relations with special reference to cooperation in the economic field. Besides this, views will also be exchanged on the international situation.

During his 6-day visit, the prime minister will visit China's biggest coastal city, Shanghai, and the Xinjiang provincial capital of Urumqi in addition to Beijing. Diplomatic commentators in Islamabad say that his visit will further consolidate the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

Ziaul Haq To Visit FRG, New York 16-25 Oct

BK020410 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpts] It has been officially announced in Islamabad that the president will visit New York from 19-25 October to attend the 40th commemorative UN General Assembly session. He will join the heads of state and government of [word indistinct] countries who are expected to attend the session. The president will address the General Assembly session on 23 October. The commemorative functions will conclude on 24 October, the day annually observed as UN Day. On the occasion, the General Assembly [words indistinct] will approve the special reports of the assembly president and the UN secretary general.

During his stay in New York, the president will meet heads of state and government of several countries, including U.S. President Reagan, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Moroccan King Hassan, and leaders of (?China, France), Japan, Nigeria, Senegal, Zimbabwe, (?Canada), Greece, Italy, Zaire, Australia, Guinea-Bissau, [name indistinct], Sudan, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and South Korea. The president will also attend a meeting of heads of state and government of Islamic countries.

The president will pay an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany from 16-19 October. He is expected to exchange views on steps to enhance bilateral cooperation and regional and international issues of mutual interest during the visit.

'Independent' Assembly Members Stage Walkout

BK021029 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] As the National Assembly resumed debate this morning on the motion for suspension of Subrule II of Rule 92 of the rules of procedure with the regard to the Constitution 8th amendment bill, members belonging to independent parliamentary group walked out of the House in protest against the suspension of motion. Describing it as an extreme step, the minister for justice and parliamentary affairs, Mr Iqbal Ahmed Khan, appealed to the members to come back to the House and discharge their obligation to their constituents. He said the eyes of the nation were focused on the National Assembly for fulfilling the constitutional and legal requirements in order to remove uncertainties in the country. He said the government had incorporated the views of the members belonging to the independent parliamentary group in the new bill as a result of discussions spreading over 22 days held with them outside the House.

The industries minister, Mr Zafar Ali Shah, regretted the hurdles that were created in the way of (?discussion) of the bill. A number of other members also regretted the walkout by members of the independent parliamentary group. Some members suggested that efforts should be made to persuade the members to return to the House. Accordingly, the speakers adjourned the House for 45 minutes. The House later adjourned to meet at 1700 [1200 GMT] this afternoon.

BBC: Opposition Rejects Changes

BK020120 London BBC World Service in English 0015 GMT 2 Oct 85

[From "Radio Newsreel" Program]

[Text] The opposition group in Pakistan's National Assembly has rejected changes made by the government to the controversial bill to amend the country's constitution. This seeks to give the military regime indemnity and approval of its action so that martial law can be lifted. Alex Brodie reports from Islamabad:

[Begin recording] For 3 weeks, the government tried to make a deal with opponents of the bill which seeks to amend the constitution to give the military regime indemnity and approval of its action under martial law. There was no deal, so the government

was forced to withdraw the original bill which was intended largely to endorse by act of parliament the changes in the constitution unilaterally decreed by General Ziaul Haq in March. A new bill watered down some of the expansive powers the general granted to the president, who is to be himself, but the concessions were not enough for the small independent group of members of the National Assembly who decided to continue to oppose the bill. Twenty seven of them, almost their total strength, gave notice they wished to speak against the move to speed up the debate on the new bill. Their spokesman said it was little different from the original; it still gave the president too much (?power). The group issued a declaration speaking of a long dark reign of martial law bringing the country to the brink of disaster, and it vowed to fight for demands which included the supremacy of Islamic law, a complete and final end of martial law, the restoration of fundamental rights, and the sovereignty of parliament. [end recording]

Paper on Ties with USSR, Afghanistan, India
GF011349 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 21 Sep 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Friendship with the Soviet Union and India — At What Price?"]

[Text] The president of the Pakistan National Party, Mr Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo, has said that Pakistan cannot gain stability and progress by being hostile toward the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, and India. He said that Soviet scholars complain that even though the Soviet Union gave Pakistan a steel mill, capital for the Gudhu power station, and technical aid in various projects, and is further ready to give aid in other fields, all that the Soviet Union receives in return is interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs from across the border from Pakistan. They say that Pakistan has created problems for the Soviet Union by giving refuge to 3 million Afghans. Mr Bizenjo further said that it would not be in Pakistan's interest to follow a policy based on hostility toward the Soviet Union.

The political views of Mr Bizenjo are not a secret from anybody. He has long been an advocate of the Soviet Union and its viewpoints. The views that Mr Bizenjo supports on the question of ethnic autonomy are also molded on the Soviet pattern. Therefore, one can understand Mr Bizenjo's leanings toward the Soviet Union, and we agree with him in principle that Pakistan should live in friendship with India and the Soviet Union. But the price that Mr Bizenjowants Pakistan to pay for this friendship is not acceptable to any independent and nonaligned country. Pakistan still considers the Soviet Union its friend and is busy trying to strengthen its relations with India on the basis of peace, friendship, and good neighborliness. In regard to Pakistan's differences with the Soviet Union on the question of Afghanistan, one must understand that these are based on principle, but Mr Bizenjo is trying to color them as hostile.

To oppose Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and to support Afghanistan's independence and restoration of its original status does not mean hostility toward the Soviet Union or Afghanistan. On the other hand, the principle is in accord with the UN Charter and the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, that no country should militarily intervene in any other country and should not impose its hegemony over another country through force. However, when Pakistan talks about applying this principle to Afghanistan, then it is accused of buying Soviet hostility and efforts are made to frighten it with the results of incurring this hostility.

If the rights of the smaller countries to protest against the highhandedness and open aggression of the big powers are withdrawn, then this world will become filled with the dark clouds of oppression and tyranny. Big powers have the means to impose their hegemony on any region they want to but they should not be given a free hand to do so, nor will the world consience accept it.

A majority of world powers give moral support to the liberation struggle and war of survival which the Afghan freedom seekers are waging. It would be an insult to the spirit of independence of the Afghan people if this struggle is attributed to any plot hatched by either the United States or Pakistan. Mr Bizenjo's rage at Pakistan giving refuge to more than 3 million Afghans on the basis of Islamic brotherhood and humanitarianism is totally unjustified. These persons have been thrown out of their homes and sent into exile only because they want to save their lives and ideology. Pakistan has committed no crime by giving shelter to these oppressed people, nor does this shelter mean any hostility towards the Soviet Union. We assure Mr Bizenjo that every intelligent person in Pakistan wants friendship with India and the Soviet Union, but not at the price he mentions. A friendship acquired by sacrificing one's principles and national interests is not friendship; it would be a yoke of slavery, and no patriotic Pakistani is prepared to wear this yoke.

AFP: Bomb Kills Afghan Refugee in Peshawar
NC011854 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Islamabad, Oct 1 (AFP) — An Afghan refugee was killed and five other people were wounded when a bomb exploded today in a shopping district in Peshawar, western Pakistan, local correspondents reported, citing police.

The Afghan refugee who was killed was reportedly transporting a Soviet-made bomb with a timing device.

Three other refugees were among the five wounded, according to the reports.

Several attacks, which have not been claimed, have occurred over the past few months in the Peshawar region, where many Afghan refugees live. The Pakistani press blames the attacks on Afghan secret agents.

Paper Reports Prominent Iranian Exile Shot
GF020850 Karachi DAWN in English 28 Sep 84 p 16

[Excerpts] Karachi, Sept 27: A prominent Baluch Sardar of Iranian Baluchistan, Mir Mowla Dad, was shot dead in broad daylight in Karachi on Friday near his Gulshan-i-Iqbal residence

as he came out of a nearby mosque after offering juma [Friday] prayers.

According to eye-witnesses, three unidentified assailants waylaid Mir Mowla Dad near his Gulshan residence and opened fire with a Klashinkov submachinegun from a very close range.

One of the assailants was reportedly carrying a Soviet AK-47 assault rifle, another was armed with a pistol, while the third was sitting on the driver's seat.

They came in a silver colour Toyota Corolla Car (176-611) with the intention of killing Mir Mowla Dad. After killing the Baluch Sardar they fled away in the same car.

Mir Mowla Dad was a member of the Iranian Majlis (parliament) during the days of former Shahanshah of Iran and was considered one of the closest aides of the late Iranian Monarch.

He migrated to Karachi along with his family and other close relatives and was living in self-exile following the overthrow of Shahanshah of Iran.

He had reportedly purcahsed a house in Gulshan-i-Iqbal and was living in Karachi since 1979. A large number of Iranian exiles and other people from Iranian Baluchistan used to visit his house frequently as he was one of the important Iranian exiled leaders in Pakistan. He also used to visit his relatives in Turbat, Dasht, and Mand in Pakistani Baluchistan.

Police investigators are presently working on two possible motives of this brutal murder. There could be some disputes between Mir Mowla Dad and his fellow Iranians living in Pakistan.

Secondly, it was the first murder of an important leader of Iranian exiles in Pakistan and Mir Mowla Dad was one of the main opponents of the present Iranian Government in Tehran. Police sources did not rule out the possibility that some pro-Iranian elements might be involved in the murder of late Mir Mowla Dad, the tribal cheif of the entire plain of Dashtiari in Iranian Baluchistan.

However, the police have registered a murder case and are making further investigations.

BANGLADESH

Ershad, Delegation Leave for Turkey 1 Oct

BK010818 Dhaka BSS in English 0645 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Dhaka Oct 1 BSS — Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad left here today for Turkey on a five-day state visit during which he will hold talks with Turkish President Kenan Evren, on mutual matters of interests.

The presidential entourage included Mrs Rawshan Ershad, wife of the president and Mr Salahuddin Kadir Chowdhury, minister for relief and rehabilation, and senior officials.

Bangladesh President's Visit to Turkey

For Ankara coverage of the visit to Turkey of Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad and his meetings with Turkish officials, including Turkish President Kenan Evren, see the Turkey section of the 2 October Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

MALDIVES

Commonwealth Countries Disagree Over World Economy

HK020220 Hong Kong AFP in English 0148 GMT 2 Oct 85

[By Michele Cooper]

[Text] Farukolufushi, Maldives, Oct 2 (AFP) — Developed and developing countries in the Commonwealth were starting a second day of talks here today in apparent disagreement over the state of the world economy.

Talks yesterday found the developing nations overwhelmingly pessimistic about the economic situation, while the developed countries demonstrated "a fair measure of optimism," conference spokesmen said. The developing countries were especially concerned that the world economic recovery was "petering out before it had any impact on them," the spokesmen said.

Finance ministers and other senior officials of the 49-member Commonwealth are conferring in the Maldives in preparation for important World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) meetings in Seoul next week.

While yesterday's talks were very general in nature — described by one spokesman as "an overview" — today's sessions were expected to focus on more specific issues to be put before the IMF and the World Bank. The ministers hope that in Seoul they can persuade the two world financial organizations and the industrialized countries which bankroll them to be more responsive to what they see as the special problems of smaller states.

The Commonwealth's smaller members have been increasingly vocal recently, and the organization's secretary general, Shridath Ramphal, has been an effective advocate. He has repeatedly stressed what he called the prevailing view within the Commonwealth that the world's economic problems could not be settled "in a small directorate," a reference to the recent meeting of the major industrial powers to outline a new world economic and financial strategy.

A just-completed report of a Commonwealth consultative group, titled "Vulnerability: Small States in the Global Society," asserts that "for dozens of small states, the global environment... has worsened steadily through stages of bemusement, indifference, neglect and disadvantage."

Thirty-one of the Commonwealth's 49 members were categorized as small states. Of that number, 24 are island nations which are geographically more vulnerable to external aggression and which have only a narrow resource base, the report said.

The report outlined several economic hazards facing small states which included a warning that the "erosion of multilateral cooperation increases exposure to external influences and control." It also saw danger in "undue political and economic influence exercised by foreign business interests," as well as risks for long-term independence and security inherent in the economic advantages of foreign military bases and facilities.

The report linked security concerns with their drain on a country's economy.

It encouraged regional exchanges of information, saying: "for effective government and general development, small states need to have the widest possible range of relevant internal, regional and international information."

At the same time, the report made a thinly-veiled attack on the international news media, warning of the "adverse impact of hostile or unsympathetic reporting by foreign media."

One thing the delegates were unanimous on today was their praise for the Maldives Government in its organization of the conference. The Maldives, one of the smallest and newest members of the Commonwealth, put together a small armada of boats to ferry delegates back and forth from the resort islands where they are housed to the conference venue on Farukolufushi or to Male, the capital, for the opening ceremonies or simply for sightseeing.

The finest sand and fair weather under postcard-style swaying palms may also have contributed to the generally relaxed mood of participants, despite some disagreements on the issues.

IRNA Details Tripoli Fighting, Soviet Kidnapping

LD020751 Tehran IRNA in English 0737 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 2, IRNA — Despite the breakdown of all communications with the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, Muslim militias and leftist forces continued fighting Tuesday night, reports reaching here said. The militias of the Tawhid Islami Movement of Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban have staged several counterattacks and re-captured a number of strategic points in the city, reports said.

Leftist forces claimed Tuesday to have advanced in the southern parts of Tripoli but independent sources have not confirmed the reports, saying that despite heavy shelling of the city, the leftists have failed to make significant advances.

In Beirut the Islamic Liberation Organization which had claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of four Russian diplomats, distributed pictures of the hostages to foreign news agencies and newspapers.

The organization denied that the Soviet were killed but reiterated an earlier threat to execute them if the siege around tripoli continued. The organization also denied the involvement of other groups in the kidnapping. The photos showed the Soviets at gun point.

President Phones Syria's Al-Asad on Lebanon Fighting

LD012148 Tehran IRNA in English 2014 gmt 1 oct 85

[Text] Tehran. Oct 1, IRNA — The president of Islamic Republic of Iran 'Ali Khamene'i Tuesday night held a 50-minute telephone conversation with his Syrian counterpart Hafiz Al-Asad on the recent fighting in northern Lebanese port of Tripoli.

Majlis Deputy: Expell Pro-'Arafat Group From Tripoli

LD011727 Tehran IRNA in English 1637 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 1, IRNA — The head of Iran's Majlis (parliamentary) Foreign Affairs Committee, Ahmad 'Azizi said Tuesday [1 October] the expulsion of pro-'Arafat elements from Tripoli might help ease tension in the besieged city. 'Azizi also called on Damascus to pressure the pro-Syrian groups involved in the fighting to end the killing of Muslims.

'Azizi said the ongoing fighting is similar to early summer camp war between Palestinians and the Amal militias in Beirut in the sense that it helped the Israelis achieve their goals. He said the leader of Tripoli-based Tawhid Islami Movement, Shaykh Sha'ban would play an important role in expelling pro-'Arafat Palestinians from the city.

Friday Imams' Statement on Tripoli Fighting

LD012044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] In connection with the bloody clashes in Tripoli and the attack launched by leftist groups and communist paramilitary forces against the Muslim combatants in this city, a statement was issued by the international congress of Friday imams and congregational prayers leaders, addressed to the Muslim ulema and clergymen of Syria and Lebanon.

The statement, while expressing regret for the merciless massacre of the Lebanese Muslims in Tripoli, who have always fought against global arrogance and the Zionist regime occupying Jerusalem, says:

The infidels and mercenaries of global arrogance, who do not wish to see the continuous struggle of Muslims against Zionism and Israel, are trying to limit the struggle of Muslims and their holy war against Israel, and are striving to remove the committed and mujahid leader of the Muslims.

The statement, while stressing that the enemies of Israel should never annihilate those who are engaged in a constant struggle against Israel, adds: The massacre of believers will never take place by the hands of other believers.

While emphasizing that our enemies, in order to serve the colonial interests of the United States and Zionism, are trying to weaken the united ranks of the Muslims by creating division in order to reach their sinister goals — that is, the partition of the Arab country of Lebanon — the statement concludes by calling upon Friday imams and prayers leaders of the world and particularly the ulema of Syria and Lebanon to expose this conspiracy of global arrogance, so that the blood of the Muslim martyrs in Tripoli will not be shed in vain.

IRNA Cites Envoy in Beirut on Tripoli Fighting

LD011213 Tehran IRNA in English 1054 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, Oct. 1, IRNA — The Iranian charge d'affaires to Beirut, Br. Nurani, speaking in a press conference here Monday stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran would continue its efforts vigorously to end battles in Lebanese city of Tripoli.

Further in the press conference held on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Iraqi-imposed war, he said that in view of the Iranian Government any development which would disrupt the anti-Zionist struggle of the Lebanese people, should be deplored as an improper act.

All guns should be pointed at the Zionist regime, he emphasised.

In reply to a question on Iraqi attacks against Iranian oil resources and its effect on trend of the war, the Iranian diplomat said that this move of the Iraqi regime will too increase persistence of the Iranian people on continuation of the war till downfall of the war mongering regime of Iraq.

On the recent sale of the French planes to the Iraqi regime, Nurani said that this was not the first of such measures. Through these actions, he added, the French Government once again proved its partial stance in the Iraqi-imposed war and that such acts will have their effect in future developments.

Velayati Meets Indian, Nicaraguan Counterparts at UN

LD011211 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the minister of foreign affairs, who is in New York to take part in the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, met with the new Indian minister of foreign affairs yesterday.

During the meeting Velayati said: The attempts of the Iraqi regime to create tension in the Persian Gulf have led to escalation of the war and the endangering of the stability and security of the region. However, as in the past, the Iraqi regime and its supporters will receive a decisive response.

In this meeting, referring to relations between Iran and India and the future joint Indo-Iranian commission to be held in Tehran, Mr Velayati invited the Indian minister of foreign affairs to visit the Islamic Republic of Iran and to take part in that commission.

In a meeting between the ministers of foreign affairs of Iran and Nicaragua in the United Nations, the aggression of U.S. imperialism either directly or through its agents against revolutionary Latin American countries and the resistance of the Nicaraguan people in the face of that aggression were discussed. Other topics discussed included the expansion of relations between the two revolutionary countries of Iran and Nicaragua and relations between revolutionary Christian clergy and Muslim ulema.

Funeral of General, Two Colonels To Be Held 2 Oct

LD011204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] According to a report from the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the funeral cortege of the martyred Brigadier General Hasan Abshenasan and two of his fellow combatants, Colonel Kazei and Colonel Abdehaq, will start at 0900 tomorrow, Wednesday, from in front of the Ark Mosque.

Majlis Discusses New Health Ministry, Other Topics

LD011529 Tehran IRNA in English 1508 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 1, IRNA — The Majlis (parliament) of the Islamic Republic of Iran Tuesday passed a bill for the creation of a new Ministry of Health and Medical Education.

Before deliberations and voting some deputies criticized the government for its petrochemical agreements with Japanese firms while other expressed dissatisfaction with Turkey's recent moves for rapprochement with the Jerusalem occupying regime.

The deputies also voiced support for the reinstatement of Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi for a second term in office as suggested by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution.

Morteza Fahim Kermani, the Kerman deputy sharply criticized the government for certain aspects of its petrochemical agreements with Japanese firms active in the construction of a complex in Imam Khomeyni port. The deputy said the agreements were against the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Later Mehdi Shamlu, the Malayer deputy criticized the Turkish Government for initiating the contacts with the Jerusalem occupying regime and called on the Foreign Ministry to express Iran's dissapointment over Turkey's rapprochement with the regime.

The Majlis then deliberated the bill on the creation of a new Ministry of Health and passed it after the second reading. The bill envisages a new organization responsible for the training of medical staff as well as supervising all private and government medical institutions. Ministers of health and culture spoke before the voting.

Khuzestan Governor Says Imposed Peace Unlikely

GF011534 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Mr Jannati, the governor general of Khuzestan Province, yesterday morning arrived in Khorramshahr to review the problems of civil servants in that town. According to the Central News Unit, the governor general, following his arrival in Khorramshahr and accompanied by the governor of the town, visited Minu Island and then met with the warriors of Islam stationed in this area. He then took part in an administrative meeting in Khorramshahr which was attended by the governor, officials of government offices, security personnel, and representatives of the revolutionary organizations in Khorramshahr.

According to this report, after recitations from the holy Koran, the governor of Khorramshahr gave details on the role of government offices and revolutionary organizations in coordination with the warriors of Islam with regard to the war.

He talked about the liberation of Khorramshahr and the role of these organizations in this regard, and praised them for giving martyrs, the wounded, and POW's to this cause. He then described the general problems of government civil servants in Khorramshahr.

Then the officials and those in charge of government offices gave an account of their various functions and discussed their issues and problems.

At the end of the meeting, the governor general of Khuzestan spoke, commenting on the imposed war and the recent plot hatched by the enemies of the Islamic revolution to hit Iran's oil installations. He said: The enemy is trying to put economic pressures on our country so that it can force us into an imposed peace settlement. But, so far we have been victorious due to the courage of our brave warriors, and we shall foil this plot with the help of God and our warriors and our Muslim and Hezbollahi people.

With regard to the problems discussed in the meeting, especially the problem of housing and financial problems of government officials in Khorramshahr, appropriate decisions were reached.

Iraq Buying 'Phosphatemidon' for Chemical Weapons

LD011311 Tehran IRNA in English 1220 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 1, IRNA — The Iraqi regime has recently purchased over 800,000 tons of a chemical substance, "Phosphatemidon", used mainly in manufacturing of poisonous chemicals, through a multi-national company called Ciba, reliable sources said. Exposure to this chemical substance will cause severe respiratory and skin damages to human beings.

The sources believe that the reason for purchase of the said substance, concluded through a foreign country and under the pretext of being needed by the Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture, is to be used in manufacturing of chemical weapons.

An expert from the organisation for the protection of plants, here Tuesday commenting on the issue, said that the amount purchased was far greater than the annual needs of the Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture and obviously it would be used for other purposes.

A professor from the faculty of pharmacy of Tehran University, Dr. Shafe'i commenting on the issue said that the chemical could easily be turned into another substance used in manufacturing of chemical weapons. Similar substances, he added, have been traced in the chemical bombs deployed by the Iraqi regime against the Iranian forces, he told IRNA.

'Secret Hands' Aiding Iraqi War Effort

LD281437 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1052 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The provocations by the Iraqi ruling regime during the past 2 or 3 weeks, including its attacks on oil tankers and Khark Island in the Persian Gulf are the new propaganda ploy of the Iraqi regime, which is trying to cover up its military defeat in the imposed war.

To resort to such measures is nothing new and we have witnessed in the past that Baghdad rulers repeatedly attack cities and civilians, threaten airliners and attack foreign merchant ships whenever their mercenary soldiers are facing defeat in direct confrontation with our heroic combatants at the battlefronts. However, the present circumstances of the region make it necessary to explain some points again.

Five years after the war started and shortly after a meeting of the reactionary Arab leaders, Iraq, whose military strength continues its downward trend, continues to attack Khark Island, making every neutral observer wonder whether certain secret hands are helping Iraq. It is natural that, in seeking out these secret hands, all eyes turn toward global arrogance and the close supporters of the Iraqi regime, that is, some Arab countries of the Persian Gulf region.

Despite the repeated offers of Islamic Iran to coexist peacefully with those countries, their anxiety concerning the hegemony of the Baghdad rulers have prevented them from responding to this friendly call of the Islamic Republic, and in some instances they have even participated in the conspiracy against our people.

IRNA Cites AL-WATAN on Iraqi Failure To Pay Debts

LD282036 Tehran IRNA in English 1822 gmt 28 sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, Sept. 28, IRNA — Iraqi regime has received over dlrs. 52 billion from Persian Gulf Arab countries till now, to defray its expenses in its war imposed against Islamic Republic of Iran, according to a political research paper published by a Kuwaiti daily.

The daily *AL-WATAN* said that the regional Persian Gulf countries have so far failed to be repaid loans made to Iraq. Saudi Arabia sells 70,000 bpd of oil on behalf of Iraq besides the exorbitant loans made to this country, according to *AL-WATAN*. It said Iraq's loss of foreign exchange sources was a result of Iran-Iraq war, and that Iraq sought help from Persian Gulf states because of acute decrease of foreign exchange thus forcing it borrow heavily from these states.

The report added that before the 1980 war, Iraq possessed dlrs. 25.5 billion in foreign banks, however, this country faced a dlrs. 9.41 billion foreign exchange deficit because of its huge expenditures in the war.

Reports say that Western countries and banks gave given new loans in 1983, Iraq received dlrs. 500 million from a consortium of Western banks, dlrs. 1.6 billion from France, dlrs. 1.8 billion from Japan as well as dlrs 440 million from the U.S.

Industry Ministry Workers' Gift Sent to Battlefronts

LD281111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] According to a Central News Unit correspondent's report, a convoy of goods provided by Industries' Ministry workers, left the venue of Tehran's Friday prayers for the fronts of the imposed war. The official in charge of dispatching this gift, interviewed by the Central News Unit, said: This assistance, provided by the Industries' Ministry Islamic Association and the ministry's workers, consists of 25 vehicles and 60 trailers carrying clothing, foodstuffs, and other goods needed by the combatants.

He further added: The value of the gift is 150 million rials and is the eighth convoy of help provided for the battlefronts by units of the industries' ministry.

Editorial Warns Kuwait, Other Supporters of Iraq

GF291549 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 8 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Blow That Baghdad Supporters Should Think About"]

[Text] The Iraqi Ba'thists have again been charged with bringing the flames of war to the waters of the Persian Gulf. Some courts in the region plan to invest in this adventure by the Baghdad

regime even though they know that the response by the Islamic Republic of Iran will be harsh. There are many indications that some courts in the region, especially the lowly regime of Kuwait, are trying to act as a participant in this adventure by the Baghdad regime, and have offered facilities and supplied materials in this respect. What will be the response of the Islamic Republic of Iran?

Islamic Iran, form the beginning, announced and has repeatedly stressed that it wants mutual coexistence with the countries bordering the Persian Gulf and has proved its good intentions in this respect through statements and deeds. However, it should not be forgotten that mutual coexistence is a two-sided affair and should be based on mutual respect and understanding.

Accordingly, if some courts in the region prove through their actions that they are unable to understand the sensitive situation in the region or are willing to take advantage of Iran's good intentions, then conditions will change. In other words, although mutual coexistence must be considered one of the fundamental policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran towards its neighbors, it is not an absolute rule. The actions of the shaykhdoms of the region are in turn necessary first steps in this respect. However, the moment it is felt that some courts of the region are willing to try something different, then naturally conditions also change.

The regional courts should know, and no doubt they do, that they will not be able to use their petrodollars to promote a crisis in the Persian Gulf without themselves suffering the consequences of such an action. War is war and has special rules and requirements. The courts of the region cannot play both sides of the game. If the court of Kuwait is on the one hand willing to invest its facilities and petrodollars on behalf of the warmongering regime of Iraq and continues to be obstinate after 5 years of war, then it should realize that the fire of war consumes everything in its path and it seems unlikely that the flimsy palaces of Kuwait could resist it.

The Kuwaiti shaykh who has experienced all the crazy actions of the agents of the Baghdad regime, has been the target of terrorists dispatched by the Ba'thist regime, and is also aware of all the dimensions of Iraqi blackmail continues to surrender unconditionally to the Ba'thist regime of Iraq.

The recent issue of the Kuwaiti ship is a clear example. The Kuwait court has to answer for it and explain what it aims to achieve from such deeds. It seems that the Kuwaiti shaykh imagines that he can forever be at the disposal of the Baghdad regime, give all the dollars and resources he has at his disposal to the war criminals ruling Iraq, and still be safe from the horrible repercussions of this dangerous investment. The courts of the region and especially the Kuwaitis should know that a very harsh end awaits them and that the blow this time will be directed at the meager supporters of the Iraqi Ba'thists.

Some courts of the region have repeatedly been influenced by two situations and have been unable to rid themselves from the adverse effects of this quicksand. In the first place, they are suseptible to and have been affected by Washington's suggestions and the divisions caused by special American agents. In the second place, they have constantly been pressured by the blackmail and direct and indirect threats of the war criminals ruling Baghdad, imagining that they can achieve stability this way. Investing in crisis means accepting the effects of the crisis. Now the winds are blowing south and moving this immense fire toward palaces that are unable to withstand one mortal blow.

Hojjat ol-eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i, the president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, clearly described the Iranian position in this respect and has stressed that this time the punishment will not be directed at Iraq alone. If our oil exports are endangered, we will not allow one drop of oil to be exported from any port in the Persian Gulf.

The Supreme Defense Council chairman answered to the propaganda machinery of Baghdad and some of its allies in this respect and announced that our oil exports have not suffered because of the incapabilities of the Iraqi pilots: We continue to export oil. However, the attacks will not go unanswered.

The other meaning of this warning is that the regional supporters of the Baghdad regime should know that they are within the range of the fire, and should realize that the revolutionary anger of a nation and the holy anger of a revolution is the sort of fire that regional reaction cannot withstand. The court in Kuwait should know now that it is the most likely target as a result of its investments in creating crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Is it to the benefit of the courts of the region to tie their destiny with the diminishing destiny of the Iraqi regime? Can the southern coast live with the adverse results of such an investment? The courts of the region must find an appropriate answer to this logical question and offer it to their nations so that they understand that money paid to the Baghdad regime by the courts of the region is not guarantee for stability and peace in the region.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,245; Iraqi Jet Downed

LD011643 Tehran IRNA in English 1633 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct 1, IRNA — The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said in a communique here Tuesday that one Iraqi Mirage had been downed in Sayyid Khan of Iraq by the Iranian surface-to-air guns at 10.10 hours local time (06.40 hours GMT) Monday.

Iraqi concentration centers in northeast Iraq were heavily bombarded by Iranian fighter bombers at dawn Tuesday as a result of which Iraqi troops suffered considerable casualties and losses. All Iranian war planes returned to their bases safely.

The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces in its Communique Number 2245 Tuesday stated that Iran's Muslim combatants in border fronts of Bakhtaran and Ilam in western frontlines exchanged artillery fire with Iraqi forces over the past 24 hours, killing or wounding more than 30 Iraqi troops and devastating five bunkers and observation posts as well as one 106-mm gun of Iraqi troops.

Iraqi helicopters were repelled from the northwestern fronts, and fire was rained on enemy positions in these fronts killing or wounding a number of them and silencing their artillery, the communique said.

In some points in northwestern fronts Iranian patrols infiltrated Iraqi positions and inflicted heavy blows on them. Also in clashes with Iraqi patrol units in these areas a number of enemy troops were killed or wounded and others forced to flee, the communique said.

Iraqi command outposts and their supply routes in the southern fronts were targets of Iranian fighters' artillery fire incurring substantial losses, the communique said. The communique added that Iran's Gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions across the Arvand River and silenced the enemy artillery. The city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province was target of enemy long-range artillery fire Monday which damaged some houses in the city, the communique concluded.

Further Details

LD011722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] According to a report by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one Mirage plane of the enemy was hit yesterday by anti-aircraft fire from our air defense units in the Sidakan region and crashed.

On the basis of the same report, at 0723 hours this morning, the proud Air Force pilots of the Islamic Republic of Iran in several fighter bombers heavily bombed the enemy forces' positions and concentration sector inside Iraqi territory. After inflicting heavy losses and casualties on the Iraqi forces, they returned to their bases safely.

Our forces on the northwestern fronts, while preventing enemy helicopter activity opened up intense artillery fire silencing the Iraqi forces' fire, smashed parts of the enemy's defensive positions and supply centers, and killed a number of their troops.

The forces of Islam on the Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts returned the enemy fire and by opening harassing fire on Iraqi units, completely destroyed more than five enemy trenches and observation posts, and one 106 mm gun; and killed or wounded more than 30 of their troops. The city of Abadan came under the enemy fire yesterday.

Iraq Shells Khorramshahr Hospital

GF011355 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] During the past 24 hours, the steadfast towns of Abadan and Khorramshahr continued to be shelled by the mercenaries of the cruel Ba'thist Zionist regime ruling Iraq. According to the Central News Unit, as a result of this savage shelling from long-range heavy artillery units, one hospital in Khorramshahr was damaged, and in Abadan several houses were destroyed.

Forces From Shiraz Leave for Fronts

GF011836 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Hundreds of members of the mobilized forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps left for the war areas after a ceremonial send off from Shiraz.

According to a Central News Unit report, before departing these members of the mobilized forces gathered at the Saheb ol-Zaman Headquarters of the forces of the southern region, and, while renewing their faith in the imam of the ummah and the Islamic martyrs, they announced their readiness to join the Islamic combatants at the fronts.

These heroic youths left Shiraz yesterday to join the Islamic combatants at the fronts of right over wrong.

Afghan Mujahidin Attack USSR-DRA Positions in Herat

LD011904 Tehran IRNA in English 1842 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Mashhad, Khorasan Prov., Oct. 1, IRNA — Afghan Muslim revolutionaries launched an attack on joint Soviet-Afghan positions in 15 points of Herat Province this week, killing 31 high-ranking security officers, wounding 20, and capturing 20 others, according to reports reaching here from Afghanistan.

Meanwhile the Afghan mujahidin also destroyed five tanks and military personnel carriers during the operation killing all their crew members.

According to reports, in retaliation for this attack the joint government and Soviet troops air-raided Ghalevik area of Zendeh Jan in Herat Province as a result of which 48 Muslim civilians were martyred.

Correction to Statement of Bank Official on Economy

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Central Bank Governor Reports on State of Economy," published in the 30 September issue of the South Asia *DAILY REPORT*, page I 6, last paragraph, last line to page I 7, first paragraph, first line:

...deposits in banks have topped the 6.2 trillion rial mark... (changing word "billion" to "trillion")